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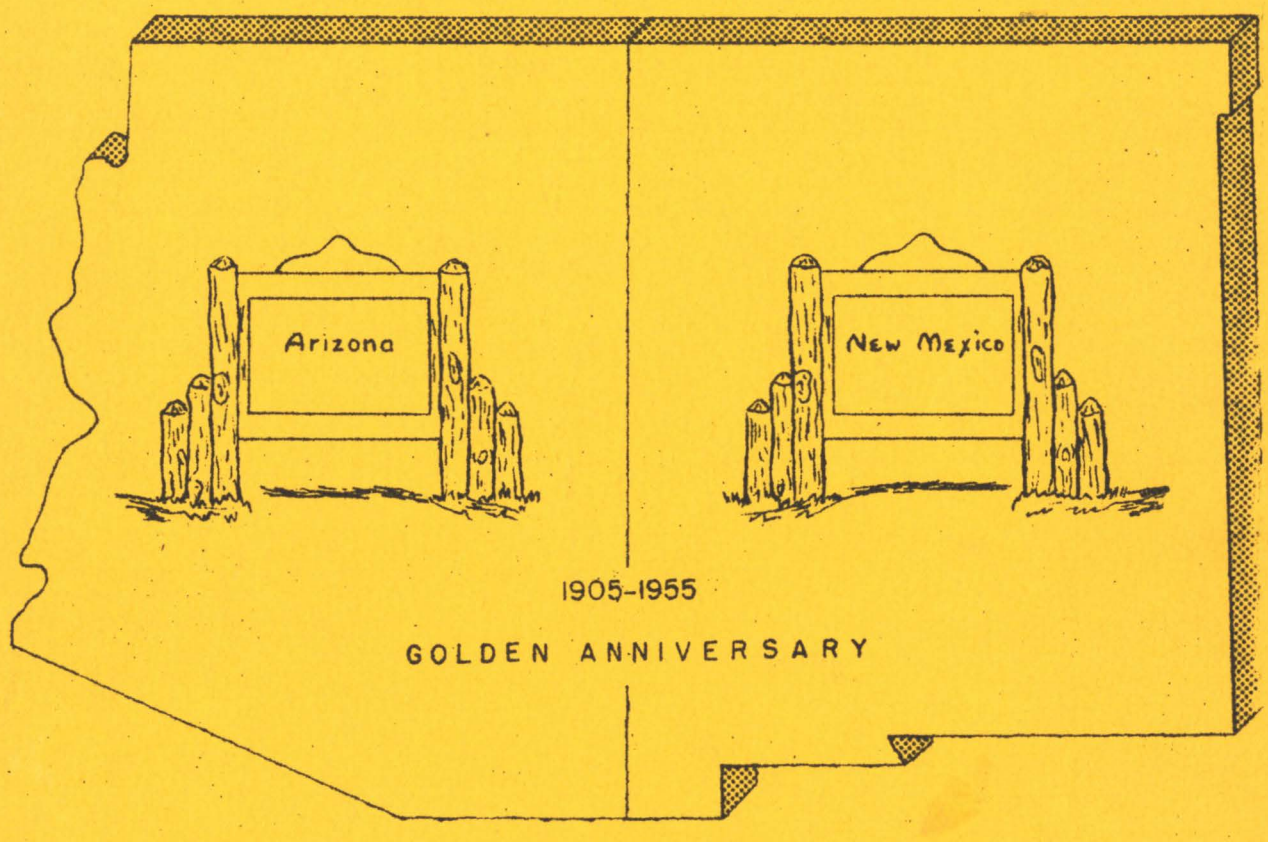
NATIONAL FOREST FACTS

Southwestern Region

Albuquerque, New Mexico

1955



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

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NATIONAL FOREST FACTS

1955

The National Forests are managed with the objective of the greatest good to the largest number of people in the long run.

This guiding policy was first expressed by Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson in 1905 when the forestry activities of the Government were consolidated under the administration of the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. Since that time the water, timber, forage, wildlife and recreational resources of national forest lands have been managed so that they are available to the people. Proper utilization of these resources contributes greatly to the support of the economy of the area.

Congress has provided that 25% of the gross receipts derived from national forest lands is returned to the states and counties where the lands are located. An additional 10% is used for development of roads and trails on national forests.

National Forests also improve the local economy because of expenditures for administration, fire protection, campgrounds for public use, and development of roads and trails. Acreage of national forest lands is considered in determining the amount of federal aid for construction of highways within the state.

Other values not expressed in dollars but of importance are: About 3/4 of the usable water originating in Arizona and New Mexico comes from national forest lands and intermingled mountainous lands. Each year three million recreation visits are made and all of the lands are open to the public for fishing and hunting, subject to state regulation.

The following information gives details about national forest resources in the twelve National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico, which make up the Southwestern Region of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

* * * * * * * *

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Timber Resources in Arizona and New Mexico

Forest areas in Arizona and New Mexico may be divided into two types:

1. The sawtimber area, containing ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, white fir and other species suitable for logging operations. This area is generally found above 7,000 feet elevation and up to 11,500 feet (timber line). It receives precipitation averaging 19 inches or better, annually. (In general precipitation increases with elevation.)

2. The woodland area, containing pinyon, juniper, oak and the like. Generally between the 5,000-foot and 7,000-foot elevations, where precipitation is from 12 to 18 inches annually.

Forested Area in Region 3

(In acres. Includes all ownerships.)

	*Sawtimber Area	Woodland Area	Total Forested Area
Arizona	4,638,000	14,900,000	19,538,000
New Mexico	6,101,000	13,900,000	20,001,000
Total	10,739,000	28,800,000	39,539,000

*Significant areas supporting sawtimber species are non-commercial under present standards of utilization because of very light volumes per acre, inaccessible location or because the lands are withdrawn for other uses.

Commercial Sawtimber Area and Volume

ARIZONA	Area (Acres)	Volume (Thousand Bd.Ft.)
National Forests	2,058,000	11,550,000
State	30,000	105,000
Total, Federal and State	2,088,000	11,655,000
Private	41,000	148,000
Private (Indian Reservations)	686,000	4,467,000
Grand Total	2,815,000	16,270,000
NEW MEXICO		
National Forests	2,020,000	5,610,000
Other Federal	40,000	142,000
State	149,000	407,000
Total, Federal and State	2,209,000	6,159,000
Private	911,000	1,659,000
Private (Indian Reservations)	345,000	653,000
Grand Total	3,465,000	8,471,000

(A study is now in progress which will yield improved figures as to the area and volume of timber in the Region. Tentative results, which will be available later in the year, indicate that the foregoing statistics are conservative.)

Number of Tree Species in Arizona and New Mexico

There are about 130 species of trees in Arizona and New Mexico. Of these, four make up 98% of the sawtimber stand. They are: Ponderosa Pine (Pinus Ponderosa), 82%; Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), 10%; White fir (Abies concolor),3%; Engelmann Spruce (Picea Engelmanii), and Blue Spruce (Picea Pungens), 3%. Corkbark fir (Abies Arizonica) and Limber Pine (Pinus Flexilis), etc. make up the remaining 2%.

Sawtimber Volume Cut by Selected Years (Entire State)

Data from Census (Calendar Year)
(All Land Ownerships)

The figures below are in M. ft. Board Measure (1,000 boart feet.)

Year	Number Sawmills Reporting: Arizona	Number Sawmills Reporting: N. Mex.	Total Sawtimber Cut: Arizona	Total Sawtimber Cut: N. Mex.	Total Sawtimber Cut Arizona and New Mexico
1932	22	52	58,000	72,000	130,000
1942	38	138	143,286	122,958	266,244
*1952	- -	- -	272,229	125,721	397,950

*Source Forest Service records.

Timber Volume Cut From National Forests, By Selected Years

(All classes of products converted to thousand ft. board measure)

Calendar Year	Sales (all classes) thousand ft. BM: Arizona	Sales (all classes) thousand ft. BM: New Mexico	Sales (all classes) thousand ft. BM: Total Arizona & New Mexico	Average Price Per M Feet	Free Use*: Arizona	Free Use*: New Mexico	Free Use*: Total
1932	57,577	11,541	69,118	$2.31			
1942	75,033	45,190	120,223	2.48	6,575	20,588	27,163
1951	194,512	53,758	248,270	7.99	4,251	15,645	19,896
1952	175,501	60,002	235,503	9.17	4,636	14,976	19,612
1953	176,114	72,245	248,359	8.14	5,119	16,802	21,921
1954	194,235	79,103	273,338	7.73	5,744	15,987	21,731

*Allowed settlers, farmers and residents on and adjacent to the National Forests for fuel, fencing, building, etc. These data are on fiscal year basis.

Volume and Value of Timber Cut from National Forest Lands

(By National Forests and States)

(Calendar Year 1954)

National Forest	All Convertible Products (1000 bd. ft.)	Value $	*Amount Free Use (1000 bd. ft.)
ARIZONA			
Apache	44,066	349,300	737
Coconino	54,388	472,062	1,049
Coronado	575	2,327	1,564
Kaibab	32,037	207,774	306
Prescott	1,262	9,779	302
Sitgreaves	57,148	518,208	883
Tonto	4,759	52,312	903
Total Arizona	194,235	1,611,762	5,744
NEW MEXICO			
Apache	5,480	44,917	913
Carson	10,981	82,604	10,054
Cibola	15,042	94,028	1,050
Coronado	10,673	57,340	2
Gila	15,627	72,177	480
Lincoln	19,624	140,803	353
Santa Fe	1,676	7,964	3,135
Total New Mexico	79,103	499,833	15,987
Grand Total	273,338	2,111,595	21,731

*Free use data for F. Y. 1954. Estimated 10,560 people served.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Livestock Grazed Under Permit on National Forests--C. Y. 1954

State	Cattle and Horses	Animal Months	No. of C&H Permits	Sheep and Goats	Animal Months	No. of S&G Permits	Free Use Livestock
Arizona	139,696	1,227,608	787	88,650	310,753	27	3,584
N. Mex.	75,623	606,970	1,750	78,690	395,801	139	3,057

WILDLIFE

Estimates of Big Game on National Forests

1954

State	Antelope	Black Bear	Deer	Elk	Mtn. Sheep	Peccary (Javelina)
Arizona	7,800	1,000	89,000	10,000	55	15,000
New Mexico	1,600	1,300	62,000	2,300	50	660
Total	9,400	2,300	151,000	12,000*	100*	16,000*

*Figures rounded for statistical purposes.

Estimates of Game Animals Killed on National Forests

1954

State	Antelope	Bear	Deer	Elk	Peccary
Arizona	540	110	12,000	1,600	1,100
New Mexico	100	90	6,800	70	Closed
Total	640	200	19,000*	1,700*	1,100

*Figures rounded for statistical purposes.

Estimate Number of Hunters and Fishermen Using National Forests

1954

Users	Arizona	New Mexico	Total
Number			
Big Game Hunters	55,000	39,000	94,000
Small Game Hunters	25,000	4,600	30,000*
Fishermen	199,000	90,000	289,000
Total	279,000	134,000*	413,000
Man Days' Use			
Big Game Hunters	163,000	130,000	293,000
Small Game Hunters	48,000	8,100	56,000*
Fishermen	403,000	181,000	584,000
Total	614,000	319,000*	933,000

*Figures rounded for statistical purposes.

National Forest Fishing Waters

(1949--Latest Report)

Water	Arizona	New Mexico	Total
Streams (Miles)	731	1,115	1,846
Lakes (Acres)	37,506	437	37,943

Public Campgrounds and Picnic Grounds on National Forests

(For further details, write to the Forest Supervisors at headquarters shown for each national forest. Example: "Forest Supervisor, Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff, Arizona.")

State	Number of Campgrounds	No. of Camp Setups
Arizona	103	1,251
Apache National Forest, Springerville, Arizona Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff, Arizona Coronado National Forest, P. O. Bldg., Tucson, Arizona Kaibab National Forest, Williams, Arizona Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona Sitgreaves National Forest, Holbrook, Arizona Tonto National Forest, 104 N. Fifth St., Phoenix, Arizona		
New Mexico	88	715
Carson National Forest, Taos, New Mexico Cibola National Forest, P. O. Box 556, Albuquerque, N. Mex. Gila National Forest, Silver City, New Mexico Lincoln National Forest, Alamogordo, New Mexico Santa Fe National Forest, Santa Fe, New Mexico		
Total	191	1,966

Recreation Visitors on National Forests

1954

Recreation Areas	Arizona	New Mexico	Total
Campgrounds	229,850	146,090	375,940
Picnic Areas	671,985	547,730	1,219,715
Winter Sports Areas	6,716	28,660	35,376
Organization Camps	15,967	14,180	30,147
Hotels and Resorts	176,345	6,321	182,666
Recreation Residences	16,994	4,470	21,464
Wilderness Areas	9,265	7,250	16,515
Other Forest Areas	542,360	665,205	1,207,565
Highways and Roads	7,065,164	2,163,540	9,228,704
	8,734,646	3,583,446	12,318,092

Land Utilization Projects

	Texas	New Mexico	Total
Picnic Areas	305,369	- -	305,369
Other Forest Areas	65	3,815	3,880
Highways and Roads	- -	500	500
	305,434	4,315	309,749

Primitive Areas

National Forest	Name of Area	Acreage: National Forest	Acreage: Other	Date of Approval
		Arizona		
Apache (Gila)	Blue Range	216,737	1,427	8/20/36
Apache	Mt. Baldy	7,400		8/20/36
Coconino	Sycamore Canyon	21,277	1,108	8/20/36
Kaibab	Sycamore Canyon	5,870		
Prescott	Sycamore Canyon	18,975		
Prescott	Pine Mountain	9,842	76	8/22/36
Tonto	Pine Mountain	7,582		
		New Mexico		
Gila	Black Range	168,424	1,560	8/20/36
Gila	Gila	124,739	3,689	4/4/32*
Lincoln	White Mountain	22,800	1,200	8/20/36
Santa Fe	Pecos Division	136,640	1,360	8/22/36
		Wild Areas		
		Arizona		
Coronado	Chiricahua	18,000		9/18/40
Coronado	Galiuro	55,000		6/19/40
Tonto	Sierra Ancha	20,850	66	2/28/33**
		New Mexico		
Santa Fe	San Pedro Parks	41,131		9/16/40
		Wilderness Areas		
		Arizona		
Tonto	Mazatzal	205,000	346	6/13/40
Tonto	Superstition	124,140		4/17/40***
		New Mexico		
Gila	Gila	437,870	756	4/4/38****

* Amended 1/15/53
** Amended 2/13/51
*** Amended 9/11/50
**** Amended 1/15/53

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Stream Flow Characteristics of Small Mountain Watersheds in Central Arizona as Related to Precipitation

	Elevation (Feet)	Precipitation (Inches)	Stream flow (Inches)	Stream flow as per cent of precipitation
Winter Period (October through May)				
Workman Creek (1938-52)	6500-7700	22.09	3.02	13.7
Parker Creek (1934-52)	5400-7400	16.81	5.91	35.2
Pocket Creek (1936-52)	5300-7000	16.02	3.07	19.2
Summer Period (June through September)				
Workman Creek (1938-52)	6500-7700	10.48	0.47	4.5
Parker Creek (1934-52)	5400-7400	8.87	.41	4.6
Pocket Creek (1937-52)	5300-7000	8.57	.26	3.0

The major part of the water yield produced in Arizona and New Mexico originates from winter precipitation. Evaporation is much less in winter, and use by plants is at minimum. Much of the run-off from the short duration summer storms is lost in dry stream channels.

The percentage of precipitation yielded as streamflow is always small and it varies between watersheds and from year to year. Variations are caused by many characteristics including geology, topography, depth of soil, and vegetation cover; as well as by amount, nature, and distribution of the precipitation.

Estimated Water Yield from National Forest Drainages

These estimates were correlated with available streamflow and precipitation data. Basic data on the mountainous areas considered are sparse and served only to guide the estimates on a sample basis. Vegetative types were used as indicators of amount of precipitation received (in the absence of records). Stream-gauging records served to give indications of the amount of water yield obtained from watersheds located in various parts of the Region and being comparable in precipitation, climate, vegetative cover and other factors affecting water yield, to the areas being considered.

The estimates were made several years ago and are based on records of past periods of years which were somewhat wetter than recent years have been. The estimates include both surface and underground water. The amounts shown are not estimates of streamflow but of total water not lost by evaporation or used by vegetation, and, therefore, contributing to streamflow or underground recharge.

Santa Fe National Forest--New Mexico

Drainage Name	:Area :Considered :Sq. Mi.	:Average Water :Yield Per :Year	:Acre Feet :Per Sq. :Mi.
Mora River*	132	42,000	317
Gallinas River	57	20,000	346
Tecolote Creek	46	8,000	179
El Rito Creek	30	3,500	118
Canyon Blanco	74	4,500	60
Cow Creek	121	26,500	220
Pecos River	306	108,000	353
Rio Galisteo	74	6,200	85
Santa Fe Creek	35	8,500	242
Pojoaque Creek	60	13,100	218
Santa Cruz & Truchas	117	36,000	308
Direct Tributaries from West Side**	209	17,600	84
Jemez River	223	40,400	181
Rio Puerco	102	12,100	119
Chama River	336	43,500	129
Gallina River	218	21,600	100
Largo Creek (San Juan)	18	800	44
Total	2,158	412,300	190

* Includes Rociada Tract and Mora Grant lands to forest boundary.
** Excluding Ramon Vigil Grant.

Baca location is not included in estimates.

Estimated Water Yield by Principal Drainages

Gila National Forest--New Mexico

Drainage Name	Area Considered Sq. Mi.	Average Water Yield Per Year	Acre Feet Per Sq. Mi.
Luera Mtns. and Y Canyon	155	4,100	26
Negrito Creek	185	8,100	44
San Francisco (Direct)	486	35,000	68
Sub-total (San Francisco)	671	43,100	62
Sacaton Creek	18	2,500	139
Mogollon Creek	110	17,100	155
West Fork, Gila	164	30,850	188
Middle Fork, Gila	364	35,500	98
Main Stem, Gila	728	35,700	49
Bear Creek	126	7,200	57
Sapillo Creek	176	9,750	55
Black Canyon	115	10,100	88
Diamond Creek	119	9,700	81
Mangas Wash (Burros)	82	2,100	26
Gila direct (Tillie-Hall Peak)	36	800	22
Gila direct (Burros)	178	4,100	23
Sub-total (Gila River)	2,216	165,400	76
Mimbres	345	19,600	57
Rio Grande (Direct)	454	26,100	57
Sub-total (Rio Grande)	799	45,700	57
Total (New Mexico only)	3,841	258,300	67

Carson National Forest--New Mexico

Latir Creek	17	5,500	325
Red River	171	62,000	364
San Cristobal	29	3,200	112
Rio Hondo	38	19,300	507
Taos Creek*	123	32,200	264
Little Rio Grande*	145	38,300	264
Embudo (Pueblo Creek)	230	65,000	284
Coyote Creek (Can.)#	14	4,500	320
Los Pinos (San Antone)	204	50,000	248
Brazos**	20	8,000	392
Aguage Arroyo##	74	4,600	62
Las Tusas	186	22,000	120
Vallecitos*	220	37,000	170
El Rito Creek	65	13,500	207
Canjilon Creek*	151	14,500	101
Rio Nutrias**	17	3,500	212
Rio Cebolla**	54	4,000	76
Chama (Direct)	38	600	16
San Juan (Jicar.)	249	15,600	63
Total	2,045	403,300	197

* Includes non-national forest area of watershed.
** National forest drainage only.
\# Does not include Santa Fe area administered by Carson.
Does not include Taos Resettlement Area.

Estimated Water Yield by Principal Drainages

Apache National Forest--Arizona and New Mexico

Drainage Name	Area Considered Sq. Mi.	Average Water Yield Per Year	Acre Feet Per Sq. Mi.
Mineral Creek	52	12,200	232
Canero Creek	37	8,300	224
Little Colorado (Direct)	81	33,700	414
S. Fork Little Colorado	55	14,300	260
Nutrioso Creek	148	17,300	117
Coyote Creek*	80	5,500	69
Agua Fria Creek*	127	6,400	51
Largo Creek*	127	13,700	108
Sub-total Little Colo.	707	111,400	158
Mangas Creek*	61	8,100	133
Alamacito-Patterson*	74	8,400	114
T. H. Canyon-Cottonwood*	45	6,100	135
Sub-total Interior Plains	180	22,600	126
Tularosa Creek	324	23,800	74
Apache Creek	137	10,900	79
Saliz-Bushy Creek	75	4,200	56
Pueblo Creek	84	5,800	69
Upper "Frisco" Direct	162	24,200	149
Centerfire-Karruth Creek	149	10,800	73
Lower "Frisco" Direct	214	11,000	51
Sub-total San Francisco River**	1,145	90,700	80
Campbell & Dry Blue	112	24,700	220
Blue River (Direct)	184	23,800	129
Sub-total Blue River	296	48,500	164
North Fork Black River	49	21,800	445
East Fork Black River	63	25,500	405
Black River (Direct)	244	101,600	415
Sub-total Black River	356	148,900	418
Total	2,684	422,100	157

* Principally flood waters and seasonal flow.
** Exclusive of Negrito Creek above Apache-Gila boundary.

Estimated Water Yield by Principal Drainages

Prescott National Forest--Arizona

Drainage Name	Area Considered Sq. Mi.	Average Water Yield Per Year	Acre Feet Per Sq. Mi.
Bill Williams	299	15,500	52
Hassayampa	204	26,100	128
Agua Fria, (West)	247	31,200	126
Agua Fria, (Northeast) (Yaeger Canyon, Ash Cr.)	218	15,200	70
Agua Fria, (Southeast) (Sycamore & Indian Creek)	80	8,900	111
Sub-total Agua Fria River	545	55,300	101
Verde, Northwest (Chino)	224	7,200	32
Verde, Southwest Williamson Valley, Granite Creek)	243	12,100	50
Verde, North (West of Hell Canyon)	208	4,800	23
Verde, North (East of Hell Canyon)	187	5,100	27
Verde, West (From Cottonwood North)	171	5,500	32
Verde, South (From Cottonwood South)	188	10,700	57
Sub-total Verde River	1,221	45,400	37
Total	2,277	142,300	62

FIRE CONTROL

Fire Record for 1954

Forest and State	Class A: ¼ Acre or less	Class B: More than ¼ A. less than 10 A.	Class C: 10 A. and less than 100 A.	Class D: 100 A. and less than 300 A.	Class E: Over 300 Acres	Total	Fires Man-Caused	Acreage Burned
ARIZONA								
Apache	88	48	6	1		143	24	360
Coconino	395	87	10	1	1	494	69	4,311
Coronado	54	18	6	2		80	13	533
Gila	13	5	2			20		74
Kaibab	106	19	2			127	21	75
Prescott	33	20				53	14	27
Sitgreaves	145	63	8		2	218	36	1,393
Tonto	127	40	14	1	1	183	26	1,177
TOTAL ARIZONA	961	300	48	5	4	1,318	203	7,950
NEW MEXICO								
Apache	45	35	4			84	8	170
Carson	50	16		1	1	68	39	939
Cibola	62	29	8	1		100	16	423
Gila	230	70	10	1	2	313	8	2,010
Lincoln	57	14	3	1		75	13	426
Santa Fe	75	29	2		1	107	22	1,122
TOTAL NEW MEXICO	519	193	27	4	4	747	106	5,090

Comparative Fire Record, 1945-1954

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Total	Average
Number of Fires	1,499	1,510	1,629	1,527	1,668	1,796	1,971	1,274	1,816	2.065	16,755	1,675
Man-caused Fires	287	278	304	308	172	399	264	205	331	309	2,857	286
Acreage Burned	11,171	42,190	19,895	24,465	3,706	33,795	104,817	2,624	50,519	13,040	306,222	30,622

OPERATION

National Forest Improvements (Government-owned)
June 30, 1954

	A - Acres N - Number M - Miles	Arizona		New Mexico		Total	
		Number of Units	Construction Costs	Number of Units	Construction Costs	Number of Units	Construction Costs
1.	Tree Planting	A: 1,550.7	$56,616.71	1,623.0	$22,296.72	3,173.7	$78,913.43
2.	Timber Stand Improvement	A: 102,345.0	727,771.44	33,256.0	142,150.20	135,601.0	869,921.64
3.	Range Revegetation	A: 13,081.3	161,608.51	31,800.0	476,878.37	44,881.3	638,486.88
4.	Acquisition of Land	A:		17,464.6	36,519.56	17,464.6	36,519.56
5.	Dwellings & Related Imps.	N: 562.0	732,996.94	475.0	468,180.69	1,037.0	1,201,177.63
6.	Warehouses, Shops & Offices	N: 189.0	327,261.21	157.0	277,914.44	346.0	605,175.65
7.	Communication Systems	M: 1,465.3	442,922.85	1,777.7	655,745.55	3,243.0	1,098,668.40
8.	Fire Control Improvements	N: 66.0	136,151.47	54.0	125,777.04	120.0	261,928.51
	Fire Control Improvements	M: 15.5		3.0		18.5	
9.	Recreation Use Improvements	N: 139.0	1,210,578.50	100.0	563,605.64	239.0	1,774,184.14
10.	Wildlife Use Improvements	N: 53.0	161,969.76	44.0	48,404.48	97.0	210,374.24
	Wildlife Use Improvements	M: 8.5		4.5		13.0	
11.	Range Use Improvements	N: 3,310.0	4,085,526.01	1,481.0	3,267,502.61	4,791.0	7,353,028.62
	Range Use Improvements	M: 8,574.5		7,225.8		15,800.3	
12.	Land Use Improvements				2,007,485.30		2,007,485.30
13.	Soil & water Control Imps.		359,750.12		478,654.46		838,404.58
14.	Forest Development Roads	M: 9,386.0	11,902,260.46	6,002.6	8,113,243.64	15,388.6	20,015,504.10
15.	Trails	M: 3,692.9	324,810.11	3,644.3	239,524.22	7,337.2	564.334.33
	Total		20,630,224.09		16,923,882.92		37,554,107.01

Special Land Use Permits--1953*

	Free	Paid	Total
Arizona	3,361	1,905	5,266
New Mexico	782	803	1,585
Total	4,143	2,708	6,851

*Biennial report due in 1955

New Elevations

Future publications of the U. S. Geological Survey will carry new elevations for a number of peaks in New Mexico. The list of new elevations, which will be official as soon as approved by the Research and Control Staff of the Geological Survey:

Peak	Feet
Wheeler	13,160.4
South Truchas	13,101.8
North Truchas	13,023.6
Middle Truchas	13,066.3
Santa Fe Baldy	12,621.5
Pecos Baldy	12,499.6
Elk Mountain	11,660.986
Peak No. 1	12,684.0
Lake Peak	12,408.7

These elevations, according to Robert O. Davis, Regional Engineer of the U. S. G. S., supersede any now published.

National Forest Lands Withdrawn for Exclusive Use by Other Agencies, but National Forest Status Not Revoked

State	Acres
Arizona	25,305
New Mexico	108,965 *
Total	134,270

*Jornada 84,000 to Agric. Research 1/1/54.

National Forest Lands Under Forest Service
Administration by Counties
(As of June 30, 1954)

County	Total Area of County (Acres) (1940 Census)	Acreage Under Forest Service Administration	Per cent of County Area Under F. S. Administration
	Arizona		
Apache	7,151,360	485,052	6.78
Cochise	4,003,840	497,922	12.44
Coconino	11,886,720	3,396,246	28.57
Gila	3,040,000	1,677,426	55.18
Graham	2,950,400	395,583	13.47
Greenlee	1,199,360	749,436	62,49
Maricopa	5,907,840	691,763	11.71
Mohave	8,486,400	28,059	.33
Navajo	6,343,040	477,900	7.53
Pima	5,914,240	437,470*	7.40
Pinal	3,441,920	222,723	6.47
Santa Cruz	797,440	425,106	53.31
Yavapai	5,178,240	1,995,804	38.54
State Total	66,300,800	11,480,490	

*Includes Santa Rita Experiment Range 52,604 Acres.

	New Mexico		
Bernalillo	744,320	80,666	10.83
Catron	4,414,720	2,163,514	49.00
Chavez	3,900,160	40,138	1.03
Colfax	2,409,600	7,635	.31
Dona Ana	2,434,560		
Eddy	2,664,320	134,739	5.06
Grant	2,540,800	885,072	34.83
Hidalgo	2,206,080	77,220	3.50
Lincoln	3,109,760	416,784	13.40
Los Alamos	45,916	42,309	92.14
McKinley	3,491,840	190,270	5.44
Mora	1,242,880	91,685	7.38
Otero	4,248,320	508,587	11.97
Rio Arriba	3,747,200	1,261,739	33.67
Sandoval	2,439,040	279,301	11.45
San Miguel	3,039,360	322,411	10.61
Santa Fe	1,243,520	179,655	14.45
Sierra	1,941,760	380,281	19.58
Socorro	4,974,080	737,621	14.83
Taos	1,443,840	352,525	24.42
Torrance	2,137,600	191,398	8.95
Valencia	3,607,680	270,710	7.50
State Total	58,027,386	8,614,260	

Land Utilization Projects Transferred to Forest Service Administration
From Soil Conservation Service
(As of December 31, 1954)

State	Forest	Project	Symbol	Total Acres Acquired
New Mexico	Cibola	Mills	NM-LU-5	75,481
		Union County	NM-LU-21	57,622
		Central Curry	NM-LU-26	2,099
	Lincoln	Hope	NM-LU-4	12,773
	Santa Fe	Cuba-Rio Puerco	NM-LU-22	271,158
		Northern N. M. Grant Lands	NM-LU-25	238,112
Oklahoma	Cibola	Cimarron	OK-LU-21	15,221
		Roger Mills	OK-LU-22	30,968
Texas	Cibola	Tierra Blanca	TX-LU-21	7,677
		Boggy Creek	TX-LU-22	576
		Dallam County	TX-LU-23	77,182
		McClellan Creek	TX-LU-24	1,449
		Total		790,318

Other Areas Under Forest Service Administration

State	Forest	Name	Acres
New Mexico	Carson	Penasco Clinic	1
		Taos Project	71,678
	Gila	Ft.Bayard	8,840
	Santa Fe	Bruns (Warehouse)	9
		Gabaldon Grant	8,001
		Ojo de San Jose Grant	3,987

Land Utilization Areas Under Forest Service
Administration by States and Counties
(As of December 31, 1954)

New Mexico

County	Area
Colfax	2,561
Curry	2,099
Eddy	12,773
Harding	67,229
McKinley	23,629
Mora	5,691
Rio Arriba	147,592
Sandoval	319,275
Santa Fe	16,785
Taos	1,989
Union	57,622
Total	657,245

Oklahoma

Cimarron	15,221
Roger Mills	30,968
Total	46,189

Texas

Dallam	77,182
Gray	1,449
Hemphill	576
Randall	7,677
Total	86,884
Grand Total	790,318

Experimental Ranges and Forests

Arizona

National Forest	Name of Area	Acreage: National Forest	Acreage: Other	Uses: Logging	Uses: Grazing	Established
Coconino Kaibab	Fort Valley	4,770		Limited	None	1/28/36 4/
Coconino	Long Valley	2,536	15	Limited	Capacity	3/31/36
Coronado	Mt. Graham	3,920		Limited	Cont'd	3/23/32
Tonto	Sierra Ancha	13,150 1/		Limited	Cont'd 2/	4/6/38

New Mexico

Lincoln	Cloudcroft	2,120		Limited	None	11/30/35

Natural Areas

Arizona

Coconino	Oak Creek Canyon	940		None	None	10/15/31
Coconino	San Francisco Peaks	953		None	Conservative	10/15/31 5/
Coronado	Butterfly Peak	1,000		None	"	7/25/35
Coronado	Chiminea Canyon	160		None	"	2/26/31
Coronado	Pole Bridge Canyon	320		None	Cont'd	2/26/31
Coronado	Santa Catalina	4,464		None	None	3/23/27
Coconino	Gus Pearson	154 3/		None	Cont'd temporarily	8/17/50

New Mexico

Santa Fe	Monument Canyon	640		None	None	10/1/32

Research Area

New Mexico

Santa Fe	Univ. of N. M.	10,000		Regular		5/29/30

Experimental Ranges

State	Name	Acres
Arizona	Santa Rita	52,604

1/ Area corrected 9/15/54
2/ Parker Creek area closed.
3/ Within Fort Valley Exp. Forest. Area duplicated.
4/ Amended 10/17/41
5/ Amended 4/14/53

ENGINEERING

June 30, 1954

	New Mexico	Arizona	Region
Roads, Miles			
Forest Highways, adequate*	215	626	841
Forest Highway, Inadequate*	437	423	860
Forest Development, adequate*	5,031	6,705	11,736
Forest " inadequate*	965	2,680	3,645
Forest " needed	528	264	792
Landing Fields, Number	18	29	47
Bridges, Number	287	189	476
Trails, Miles	3,596	3,708	7,304

The aerial planimetric map program, started in 1949, is now 80% complete with plans for Region-wide completion in 1958. Mapping photography for entire Region will be finished as soon as present contract is concluded. Standard topographic coverage has been completed for seven per cent of Region during same period.

*Ability to handle estimated traffic for next ten years.

STATE OF ARIZONA

Distribution of National Forest Receipts by Counties
("Net" or Actual National Forest Lands)
June 30, 1954

Forest	County	Net Forest Area-Acres	Amt. Paid Under Act June 20,1910	Amt. Paid Under Act May 23,1908	County Allocation on Basis of N. F. Land in County
Apache	Apache	441,012			$18,321.39
	Greenlee	236,811			9,838.07
	Total	677,823	$6,909.35	$28,159.46	28,159.46
Coconino	Coconino	1,403,807			94,851.09
	Yavapai	425,955			28,780.52
	Total	1,829,762	30,334.88	123,631.61	123,631.61
Coronado	Cochise	497,922			7,141.70
	Graham	395,583			5,673.85
	Pima	384,866			5,520.14
	Pinal	24,071			345.25
	Santa Cruz	425,106			6,097.30
	Total	1,727,548	6,079.72	24,778.24	24,778.24
Gila	Greenlee	512,625	1,605.39	6,542.85	6,542.85
Kaibab	Coconino	1,661,862			55,874.51
	Mohave	28,059			943.39
	Yavapai	26,020			874.84
	Total	1,715,941	14,155.79	57,692.74	57,692.74
Prescott	Coconino	43,252			569.06
	Yavapai	1,208,918			15,905.62
	Total	1,252,170	4,042.31	16,474.68	16,474.68
Sitgreaves	Apache	44,040			5,663.65
	Coconino	287,325			36,950.68
	Navajo	477,900			61,459.08
	Total	809,265	25,535.98	104,073.41	104,073.41
Tonto	Gila	1,677,426			30,807.35
	Maricopa	691,763			12,704.81
	Pinal	198,652			3,648.41
	Yavapai	334,911			6,150.93
	Total	2,902,752	13,080.78	53,311.50	53,311.50
TOTAL FOR ARIZONA		11,427,886	101,744.20	414,664.49	414,664.49

Distribution by Counties of the 25% Fund

Arizona

County	Amount
Apache	$23,985.04
Cochise	7,141.70
Coconino	188,245.34
Gila	30,807.35
Graham	5,673.85
Greenlee	16,380.92
Maricopa	12,704.81
Mohave	943.39
Navajo	61,459.08
Pima	5,520.14
Pinal	3,993.66
Santa Cruz	6,097.30
Yavapai	51,711.91
Total	$414,664.49

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Distribution of National Forest Receipts by Counties
("Net" or Actual National Forest Lands)
June 30, 1954

Forest	County	Net Forest Area-Acres	Amt. Paid Under Act June 20,1910	Amt. Paid Under Act May 23,1908	County Allocation on Basis of N. F. Land in County
Apache	Catron	887,778	$168.48	$39,102.15	$39,102.15
Carson	Colfax	7,635			173.75
	Mora	14,207			323.31
	Rio Arriba	854,867			19,454.19
	Taos	350,582			7,978.18
	Total	1,227,291	120.34	27,929.43	27,929.43
Cibola	Bernalillo	80,666			1,341.69
	Catron	165,709			2,756.18
	McKinley	190,270			3,164.69
	Sandoval	45,440			755.79
	Sierra	20,766			345.40
	Socorro	737,621			12,268.59
	Torrance	104,960			1,745.76
	Valencia	270,710			4,502.62
	Total	1,616,142	115.82	26,880.72	26,880.72
Coronado	Hidalgo	69,567	4.56	1,057.86	1,057.86
Gila	Catron	1,110,027			15,020.62
	Grant	883,077			11,949.58
	Hidalgo	7,653			103.56
	Sierra	359,515			4,864.87
	Total	2,360,272	137.61	31,938.63	31,938.63
Lincoln	Chavez	40,138			1,012.38
	Eddy	134,739			3,398.47
	Lincoln	416,784			10,512.37
	Otero	508,587			12,827.87
	Torrance	86,438			2,180.19
	Total	1,186.686	128.96	29,931.28	29,931.28
Santa Fe	Los Alamos	42,309			1,234.70
	Mora	77,478			2,261.04
	Rio Arriba	406,152			11,852.73
	Sandoval	233,861			6,824.76
	San Miguel	322,411			9,408.91
	Santa Fe	179,655			5,242.87
	Taos	1,703			49.70
	Total	1,263,569	158.88	36,874.71	36,874.71
TOTAL FOR NEW MEXICO		8,611,305	834.65	193,714.78	193,714.78

Distribution by Counties of the 25% Fund

New Mexico

County	Amount
Bernalillo	$1,341.69
Catron	56,878.95
Chavez	1,012.38
Colfax	173.75
Eddy	3,398.47
Grant	11,949.58
Hidalgo	1,161.42
Lincoln	10,512.37
Los Alamos	1,234.70
McKinley	3,164.69
Mora	2,584.35
Otero	12,827.87
Rio Arriba	31,306.92
Sandoval	7,580.55
San Miguel	9,408.91
Santa Fe	5,242.87
Sierra	5,210.27
Socorro	12,268.59
Taos	8,027.88
Torrance	3,925.95
Valencia	4,502.62
Total	$193,714.78

Net Receipts for the Fiscal Year 1954

State	Timber Sales	Grazing	Land Use	Power	Total
Arizona	1,301,929,39	409,486.42	46,383.02	2,603.33	1,760,402.16
New Mexico	529,153.87	227,033.53	19,261.28	245.08	775,693.76
Total	1,831,083.26	636,519.95	65,644.30	2,848.41	2,536,095.92

Due State School Fund (Enabling Act June 20, 1910)

Arizona	$101,744.20
New Mexico	834.65

	Arizona	New Mexico
Total Gross Receipts	$1,760,402.16	$775,693.76
Less School Fund Receipts	101,744.20	834.65
Net Receipts	1,658,657.96	774,859.11
*Due States 25%	414,664.49	193,714.78
**Due Road and Trail Fund 10%	165,865.80	77,485.91

* 25% of the net receipts from national forests is paid over to the counties in which the forests are located for schools and roads.

** 10% of the net national forest receipts is returned to the forests for use on roads and trails within the forests.

HISTORY OF FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

1631. First sawmill at Berwick, Maine.

1640. First ordinance governing timber use. (Exter, N. H.)

1822. DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York, pleaded for practice of conservation.

1828. Live oak and cedar reservations for Navy made in Louisiana (19,000 acres).

1831. Timber cutting on public lands prohibited.

1849. Report of Patent Office urges conservation.

1867. Wisconsin appointed committee to report on effect of forest destruction.

1870. Census. Forest area canvassed.

1872. Governor Morton of Nebraska established Arbor Day.

1873. Forestry Committee of American Association for the Advancement of Science presented memorials to Congress, asking for the appointment of a commission of forestry.
Timber culture act.

1876. Congress established an "agency" on forestry in the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Franklin B. Hough appointed Commissioner of Forestry.

1877. Congress granted its first appropriation of $6,000 for the purpose of obtaining information preparatory to establishing a Division of Forestry.

1882. American Forestry Association started April 25 at Cincinnati.

1884. The duty of making experiments with timber was added to work of Division of Forestry.

1886. Division of Forestry in Department of Agriculture created.

1891. By Act of Congress, the President was given power to establish forest reservations.
President Harrison established the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve to be under control of the Land Office.

1892. Pecos River Forest Reserve established in New Mexico.

1893. Grand Canyon Forest Reserve established in Arizona.

1896. Secretary of Interior requested the National Academy of Science to investigate and recommend a National Forest policy.

1897. By the Act of June 4, the forest reserves were put under administration and from this Act, with subsequent amendments, the forests are now being administered. The Land Office had charge of administration.
The Division of Forestry gave technical advice. The U. S. Geological Survey was charged with surveying and mapping the forests.

1898. The Division of Forestry employed a total of six clerks and five scientific employees.
The first field work was done, which consisted of special investigation in connection with lumbering.

1901. The Division of Forestry was raised to the rank of Bureau but the change was in name only.

1905. By the Act of February 1, forestry work was consolidated and the forest reserves were transferred to the Department of Agriculture and the work of the Service, as we know it today, started. In July, 1905, the Bureau of Forestry became the Forest Service.

1907. The "forest reserves" were changed to National Forests in name to correct the impression that they were withdrawn from use.

1908. The direct administration of field work was transferred from Washington, D. C., to six district headquarters in the West; in 1914, a seventh district was established for the Appalachian Region; in 1921 an eighth district was established in Alaska; and in 1929 a ninth district was set up for the Lake States.

1909. Between 1901 and 1909, President Roosevelt set aside over 148,000,000 acres of National Forests.

1911. By Act of March 1 (Weeks Law), acquisition of forest lands on headwaters of navigable streams east of Mississippi River made possible.

1922. General Forest Exchange Act authorizing exchange of lands in National Forests; cutting of timber in exchange for land; reservation of timber; etc., amended and extended 1923, 1926, 1928, 1929, 1935.

1924. The Reforestation Act (Clarke-McNary) was passed on June 7, greatly extending the scope of government cooperation in forestry.

1928. McNary-Woodruff Act was passed, authorizing appropriations of $2,000,000 for 1929 and $3,000,000 each for 1930 and 1931 for purchase of forest lands.
Forest Research Act (McNary-McSweeney) was passed, providing for a national forest research program on the part of seven governmental bureaus.

1930. Forest Service Districts became "Regions."
Secretary of Agriculture authorized to enlarge tree planting operations on National Forests.
Secretary of Agriculture authorized in cases of emergency to incur expense in search of persons lost in National Forests and in transporting persons seriously ill, injured or who may die within National Forests to nearest place where they may be transferred to interested relatives or local authorities.

1935. Secretary of Agriculture authorized to cooperate with States in acquisition and administration of State Forests (Fulmer Act.)

1936. Secretary of Agriculture authorized to maintain forest experiment stations throughout the United States.

1937. Secretary of Agriculture authorized to cooperate in developing farm forestry in States and Territories. (Norris-Doxey Act.)

1938. Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 31 adopted June 13, 1938, created a Joint Congressional Committee to study the forest situation in the United States.

1941. Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry issued a report on "Forest Lands of the United States," citing deplorable conditions in the forest areas of many sections of U. S. and recommending "The establishment of a real forest economy in this country which, as important segment of the broad agricultural economy, will put to constructive use one-third of our total land areas." Recommendations included various cooperative aids to private forest land owners, expansion of public ownership, and a federal-state system of regulation governing forestry practices.

1944. Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior authorized by Congress to establish cooperative sustained-yield units, under cooperative agreements with private owners of forest land within the units.
Secretary of Agriculture authorized and directed by Congress to cooperate in making a national survey of forest resources.
Clarke-McNary Act (see "1924") amended, increasing funds to not exceeding $1,000,000 annually.

1945-1947 The Forest Service completed a post-war reappraisal of the forest situation in the United States. Several reappraisal reports were published. The reappraisal showed that the volume of sawtimber in the country's forests had declined some 43% in 36 years, that sawtimber was being drained from the forests one and a half times as fast as it was being replaced by growth, and that there had been a marked deterioration in quality as well as quantity of timber. It showed that cutting practice on 64% of all private forest land was poor to destructive; 28% was fair; only 8% was good or better. The reports said there is ample forest land in the United States to grow all the timber we are likely to need, but that if prospective future requirements are to be met, timber growing stock should be built up to double the present volume.

1948. First sustained-yield unit in Region established under the Sustained Yield Law (see "1944") near Vallecitos, New Mexico, on Carson National Forest.
Secretary of Agriculture set up an advisory committee to consider questions arising in regard to National Forest administration.

1949. Columbia National Forest in Washington was renamed Gifford Pinchot National Forest in memory of the first Chief of the Forest Service.
A bill, sponsored by Senator Anderson of New Mexico, was enacted by Congress to provide a large scale, continuing program of reforestation and range revegetation.
A large Sustained Yield Unit was set up on the Coconino National Forest.

1950. Congress enacted a law, known as the Granger-Thye Act, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. It provides procedural changes which had long been needed. It also provides for use of part of the money collected as grazing fees in improving the forest ranges.
An Act known as the Cooperative Forest Management Act was passed on August 25, 1950, which had the effect of broadening the authority and ability of the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states for the purpose of encouraging improved management of private forest lands and the harvesting, marketing and processing of forest products.

The Region, particularly New Mexico, experienced one of the most severe fire seasons in its history and had the largest fires of record.

1951. The drouth and high fire hazard continued. The Southwestern Region experienced the most damaging fire season on record. Although the length of the season was normal, fires burned with severe intensity and acreage loss was high.
The first fish water improvement project in the United States under the federal aid in fish and wildlife restoration act (64 Stat. 430). This act authorized state game and fish commissioners to cooperate with U. S. Forest Service in the development of the fisheries resource on the national forests.

1952. Public Law 419 of the 82nd Congress authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer certain tracts of land in Northern New Mexico to the permanent jurisdiction of the Forest Service. These included the north half of the Lobato Grant going to the Carson National Forest and the El Pueblo tract going to the Santa Fe Forest.
The entire Animas Division of the Coronado (New Mexico), now privately-owned, was excluded from the area of the Forest. Public Land Order No. 772. (55,831 acres).

1953. Public Land Order No. 924 abolished the Crook National Forest and distributed the area to the Coronado, Tonto and Gila National Forests, effective 7/1/53.
The Luera Division of the Gila, now privately-owned, was excluded from the area of the Forest. (31,529 acres.) Public LandOrder 906.
By Public Law 478, 82nd Congress, the Forest Service transferred 2,745,15 acres from the Coronado National Forest to the National Park Service for the Coronado National Memorial. Effective 1/2/54 by reorganization of Department of Agriculture, 797,710 acres of Land Utilization project lands were transferred for administration by Secretarial Order from the Soil Conservation Service to the Forest Service.

1954. Of LU lands transferred to the Forest Service 1/2/54, the following tracts were reconveyed by grant deed to various civic organizations:
Running Water Draw Project to City of Clovis, N. M., 3120 acres. Rita Blanca Project to City of Dalhart, Texas, 2,076 acres. Tule Creek Project to City of Tulia, Texas, 647 acres. Wolf Creek Project to Ochiltree County Texas, 653 acres. 183 acres of Sebastian Martin Grant lands were sold and 83 acres reconveyed by Grant deed to former owners.

1955. Golden Anniversary of the Forest Service.

ORIGIN OF NATIONAL FORESTS IN THE SOUTHWEST

ARIZONA

Dates of Proclamations and Executive Orders Establishing Them	Original Names and Present Names
Apache National Forest	
August 17, 1898	Black Mesa Forest Reserve
July 1, 1908	Part of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve became the Apache N. F.
(The above covers only the portion of the Apache N. F. in Arizona.)	
Coconino National Forest	
August 17, 1898	San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	All of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve and parts of the Black Mesa, Tonto and Grand Canyon Forest Reserves were consolidated under the name of Coconino N. F.
Coronado National Forest	
November 5, 1906	Baboquivari Forest Reserve
November 6, 1906	Huachuca Forest Reserve
November 7, 1906	Tumacacori Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	Baboquivari, Huachuca and Tumacacori Forest Reserves consolidated under name of Garces N. F.
April 11, 1902	Santa Rita Forest Reserve
July 2, 1902	Santa Catalina Forest Reserve
May 25, 1907	Dragoon N. F.
July 2, 1908	Santa Rita, Santa Catalina and Dragoon N. F. consolidated under name of Coronado N. F.
April 17, 1911	Garces and Coronado N. F. consolidated under name of Coronado N. F.

Coronado National Forest (Continued)

July 30, 1902	Chiricahua Forest Reserve
November 5, 1906	Peloncillo Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	Chiricahua and Peloncillo Forest Reserve consolidated under name of Chiricahua N. F. (Portion of the Peloncillo in New Mexico.)
July 6, 1917	Chiricahua and Coronado N. F. consolidated under name of Coronado N. F.
July 1, 1953	Transferred the Santa Teresa, Caliuro, Mt. Graham and Winchester Divisions from the Crook N. F. (425,674 acres)

(The above covers the entire Forest in Arizona and New Mexico.)

Crook National Forest

(Abolished 7/1/53, Public Land Order No. 924.)

Kaibab National Forest

February 20, 1893	Grand Canyon Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	All of the San Francisco Mountains and parts of the Black Mesa, Tonto and Grand Canyon Forest Reserves consolidated under name of Coconino N. F.
June 28, 1910	Part of the Coconino N. F. together with certain other land not heretofore reserved became Tusayan N. F.
May 22, 1908	Dixie N. F. (Arizona)
July 2, 1908	Kaibab N. F.
March 18, 1924	Dixie consolidated with Kaibab N. F.
August 4, 1934	Tusayan and Kaibab N. F. consolidated

Prescott National Forest

May 10, 1898	Prescott Forest Reserve
December 30, 1907	Verde Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	Prescott, and Verde N. F. consolidated under name of Prescott N. F.

Prescott National Forest (Continued)

October 22, 1934	249,201 acres transferred from Tusayan to Prescott N. F.

Sitgreaves National Forest

July 1, 1908	Parts of the Black Mesa and Tonto N.F. consolidated under name of Sitgreaves N. F.

Tonto National Forest

October 3, 1905	Tonto Forest Reserve
October 22, 1934	Bloody Basin transferred from Prescott to Tonto N. F. (151,285 acres)
July 1, 1953	Globe Division transferred from Crook. (508,326 acres)

NEW MEXICO

Apache National Forest

January 23, 1925	A portion of Datil N.F. was transferred to Apache N. F. This portion was originally part of the Magdalena and Gila River Forest Reserves.

Carson National Forest

November 7, 1906	Taos Forest Reserve
July 1, 1908	Carson N. F. created by consolidation of Taos N. F. and part of Jemez N. F.
June 16, 1923	63,708 acres in Taos County transferred from Santa Fe N. F. to Carson N. F.

Cibola National Forest

October 5, 1906	Mt. Taylor Forest Reserve
November 5, 1906	San Mateo Forest Reserve, Magdalena Forest Reserve.
November 6, 1906	Manzano Forest Reserve

Cibola National Forest (Continued)

April 16, 1908	Mt. Taylor N. F. consolidated with Manzano N. F.
June 18, 1908	Creating the Datil N. F.
July 2, 1908	San Mateo N. F. added to Magdalena N.F.
February 23, 1909	Magdalena and Datil N.F. consolidated
March 2, 1909	Zuni N. F.
September 10, 1914	Zuni N. F. consolidated with Manzano N.F.
December 3, 1931	Name of the Manzano changed to Cibola N. F. and a portion of the Datil transferred to the Cibola.

Gila National Forest

March 2, 1899	Gila River Forest Reserve
February 6, 1907	Big Burros Forest Reserve
June 18, 1908	Consolidating the Big Burros with Gila N. F.
December 24, 1931	A portion of the Datil was transferred to the Gila N. F.
July 1, 1953	Transferred the Clifton Division from the Crook N. F. (518,483 acres)

Lincoln National Forest

July 26, 1902	Lincoln Forest Reserve
November 5, 1906	Gallinas Forest Reserve
April 19, 1907	Guadalupe N. F.
April 24, 1907	Sacramento N. F.
July 2, 1908	Guadalupe and Sacramento N. F. Consolidated as Alamo N. F. The Gallinas and Lincoln N. F. consolidated as Lincoln N. F.
June 6, 1917 (Effective July 1)	Alamo N. F. transferred to Lincoln N. F.

Santa Fe National Forest

January 11, 1892	Pecos River Forest Reserve
October 12, 1905	Jemez Forest Reserve
July 1, 1908	Pecos River N. F. changed to Pecos N. F.
July 1, 1915	Jemez and Pecos N. F. consolidated as the Santa Fe N. F.

October 3, 1905	Portales Forest Reserve
March, 1907	Portales Forest Reserve restored to the Public Domain.

NOTE: The foregoing covers only changes of name and major transfers. There have been many additions, eliminations and changes in boundaries not listed.